









## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE STANLEY MUMMERS IN "MADAME ANGOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DELECTABLE EDITOR.—As old James Grant said, "Comparisons are odorous"—but still they must be and are almost always made—hence the smell about Queen's Road at present.

"Many years ago."

When I was young and charming—

I went of rather wakened to see, an opera named "Madame Angot." I was then (pardon my blushes) a budding young musician—so I was told by my admiring aunts and cousins—with an ear like a trained donkey (this is not quite the correct metaphor, but I expect it is nearer the truth than the proper one.)

I heard the same opera a second time not long ago, and when I that my old favourite was to be trotted out last night at the City Hall I at once resolved that nothing—barring the gout—should prevent my going to that mansion of the blest. But, oh! what a surprise! I found a splendid mutton hash instead. Every chorus, every air, every line, everything—with the exception of the scenery—most atrociously mutilated. The first time I heard this splendid opera every note was sung as it should be—not half a tone below the orchestra, as the major part was at my latest hearing. Cracked pots were not then known as human musical instruments, not even in the "penny gaff." They must have come into fashion lately. Have you, Sir, sold the goat's feeding utensils sometime during the last month? In the old days professional performers who forgot almost every word of their parts were hissed off the stage, but it is now the fashion to know nothing of one's part—while any one knowing the words of his or her song is such a *rara avis* that he or she would get a much better salary—not much either—in a glass case in our famous museum than he or she could possibly get from any opera company out of Great Britain and Ireland. The "bosses" of those shows in my younger days were always, gentlemen—put it down GENTLEMEN, and not something else as they are occasionally now.

Again I say, "comparisons are odorous."

Yours faithfully,

BRITISH PUBLIC.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

## THE OBNOXIOUS TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

The petition which is now being signed in Hongkong and Shanghai as a protest to Her Majesty the Queen against the Anglo-Danish-Chinese Telegraph Convention of 1889, will, it is reasonable to assume, not only receive the signatures of a large number of colonists whose autographs are worth something, but also will meet with that earnest thought and full appreciation of danger threatening British commercial interests that invariably leads to active agitation in the House of Commons. But the result of an agitation of the kind indicated by the lengthy petition which the mercantile communities of Hongkong and Shanghai have so ardently placed "on the boards" is not, we think, when judging by precedent, likely to have the desired effect; for irrespective of the undoubted rights of British subjects and corporations to deal with their own affairs as they may see fit in their own interests, there is the awkward and well-nigh insurmountable difficulty of bringing desired pressure to bear upon foreign Governments—the Governments of the Tsar, the Emperor of China, the King of Denmark and the Mikado, all of whom are directly interested in keeping up the tariff issue between the Far East and Europe. That the Tsung-li Yamen, in view of the *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and the Middle Kingdom, may be disposed to lend a willing ear to representations from Downing Street, we have no doubt whatever, but what we do entertain deep scepticism about is the extreme and reasonable probability of the "powers that be" in Russia, Denmark and Japan carefully pigeon-holing any of those delightfully guarded effusions, upon this subject, that may emanate from Lord Salisbury's *sanctum sanctorum*, which are too often regarded as state-manlike masterpieces of consummate diplomacy.

As far as we can see no satisfaction whatever will be obtained by either the framers or signers of the "1890 Telegraph Convention petition of protest" beyond, perhaps, a "rustle" in the Commons, and a Note from Salisbury stating "I am directed by Her Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your petition which will, by Her Majesty's command, receive careful consideration by Her Majesty's Cabinet ministers in due season." Plenty of Majesty about it, but nothing else.

The real and most effective remedy lies with the mercantile communities who have important interests at stake. The whip, as far as we can see, is held in their hands, and it is a great pity that they did not long ago set about using it instead of squandering both time and money in drawing up a long-winded petition to be signed by "Your Majesty's obedient and dutiful servants who do pray etc." The fact is that an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company should have been formed long ago by those who have large interests in the trade of the Far East generally.

The Company's capital has been raised in large part from Vancouver to Hongkong via Port Hamilton (which was so recklessly receded to Korea in '87), a contract could then have been entered into with the Canadian land lines respecting the transmission of messages to the Atlantic coast ports and all parts of the United States, and another with the cable companies from New York to England. By this means not only would the schemes of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension, and Chinese Telegraph Administrations have been rendered abortive, but shareholders in the Anglo-Oriental line, being themselves large customers, would have reaped good dividends. In the belief that it is never too late to mend we have taken some trouble to go into this important question, and recognize fully the great advantages offered by the scheme above sketched for an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company. Had such a Company been formed some five or six years ago the preposterous Convention now on the verge of consummation, and the maintenance of an extortionate tariff, would long have been placed beyond the pale of reasonable discussion. The question for merchants to consider at the present time is, is it worth their while to break up the unhealthy monopoly of the Telegraph Companies? If it is, then, what better expedient can be found than the formation of a route to Europe worked upon co-operative principles and maintained chiefly by British capital? We have capitalists in our midst who have, we think, often embarked in much less promising concerns than what an Anglo-Oriental Telegraph Company, worked upon the lines suggested, would probably prove itself to be. It is a large scheme, no doubt, but it is practicable nevertheless.

In view of the fact that the Canadian-Pacific Telegraph Company has determined to lay a cable from Vancouver, via Honolulu, to Australia at an early date, and has already de-

patched steamers on the preliminary survey, and is, furthermore, itself proprietor of a cable extending from Canoe (Cape Breton) to Great Britain, we presume that it would not be impossible for a Hongkong and Shanghai syndicate to arrange with the Canadian-Pacific Telegraph Company for a branch line from Honolulu to Hongkong, which would result in immediate mutual advantages to both parties. If this were found impracticable owing to extortionate demands by the Canadian company, there would be nothing for it but the laying of a cable direct hence to Vancouver via Port Hamilton; and this, by placing this important strategic point in communication with our "island home," obtain a fair subsidy from Her Majesty's Government. Thus would "two birds be killed with one stone," for not only would the cost of telegrams to Europe be reduced, but we should also keep in touch with a point on the Korean coast respecting which England has entered into an important guarantee with China whereby Russia and all other Powers are precluded from occupying either these islands, forming Port Hamilton, or any other part of the Korean peninsula.

However, leaving the question of Port Hamilton on one side, it is certain that this telegraph question is an important one, and the sooner it is faced in a straightforward way the better it will be for what Napoleon was pleased to term, "a nation of shop-keepers." We are an essentially commercial nation, we have in our hands at least seventy per cent of the commerce of the world, and we are therefore justified in taking the initiative in bringing about a speedy solution of the much-vexed question of cable tariffs, and the "squeezing" of British merchants by intriguing monopolists.

## NATIVE OPIUM IN CHINA.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary translates from the *Hu Pao* of July and the following circular despatch which the Grand Council of State at Peking has addressed to each province of the Empire, whether Viceroy, Civil Governor or Military Governor as the case may be. It is of the following effect:—

"On 2nd June the Tsung-li Yamen and the Board of Revenue memorialised the Throne recommending the issue of orders for reports on *liken* on native opium, with a view to inform in the system of collection. It was observed that native opium was now one of the principal productions of the soil of China, and that the time had come for the consideration of the increase of the *liken* collected in accordance with the circumstances of each province. The justice of the suggestion is evident when attention is given to the enormous drain on the wealth of China for the purchase of foreign opium which has existed for so long. Of late years the quantity grown in China is increasing from day to day; the profits are great, and the practice has spread to such an extent that it is now impossible to stop it. Should it, however, be found to be practicable to arrive at a system of dealing with the question in such a manner that a large revenue may be derived by the Government of China from the actual state of the case, China will both recover profits which she has been losing, and have the control of the whole traffic greatly in her hands."

To obtain for China this double benefit, accurate statistical information is the first requisite; information which has hitherto not been procurable from the provincial authorities, on various pretexts.

"Kilin, the Amur Province (Heb-lung Kiang), Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsu, and Anhui are becoming more and more largely devoted to opium-growing, and produce vast quantities of the drug, but the officials entrusted with the collection of duty there have shown most unbecomingly to enrich themselves by the sale of the opium to the Government. Much has been collected and little reported; a hundred abuses have sprung up and flourish, and a disgraceful state of official corruption exists."

"The Viceroy, Governors, and Military Governors are now enjoined to strictly investigate the circumstances of the regions under their administration and control with reference to this question. They are to report on the advisability, as respective cases may demand, of collection of duty at the place of production, or at the time of conveyance out of their jurisdiction. Stringent measures must be enforced all along the line to prevent evasion of duty."

"Past shortcomings will be overlooked, and no official will be impeached for bygone errors in regard to this matter. But the Government now expects and will require that the high officials concerned show far away from them all private or unpatriotic considerations, and report periodically and most fully under the following heads:

(1) Amount of local production of opium.

(2) Amount sold or bartered.

(3) Amount of tax raised and not accounted for to the Government."

These reports must be special and separate from reports on native produce other than opium.

The first reports must positively be sent in within three months from the present date, under pain of the heavy displeasure of the Emperor."

The statistics drawn up by Inspector-General Hart, at the request of the Tsung-li Yamen, of production, markets, prices, and duties are forwarded to the various high provincial authorities for their guidance."

## MANCHURIA.

"A Friend of China" writes from Newchwang to the *Chinghai Times* under date June 20th:—

As there is some remote prospect of the much-needed railway being constructed from Newchwang to the North, perhaps a few notes about the country proposed to be opened may interest your readers, and to do this I cannot think of a better method than to mentally take them a trip north-eastwards.

Had we started in April last we should have had much difficulty in obtaining carts, as the Government were pressing all that were serviceable to carry Hotchkiss rifles and ammunition to Kirin. Just as these carts were starting a heavy rain fell, and it took them ten days to reach Moukden, a distance of 360 li, and another ten to reach Kirin with greatly improved roads; from Kirin to Sansing it would take, with good weather, another ten or twelve days. All this with great expense, and fearful wear and tear of tackle. We will suppose that we obtained carts and went on the day after the rain—the railway would go east—passing through Tien Chuan Tai and the vast district devastated by floods two years since. We find the people everywhere very poor, large patches uncultivated, but everywhere loud expressions of gratitude for the help received from foreigners. You talk with various individuals, and you find that the whole district is in continual fear of fresh disaster; nothing whatever has been done to remedy the causes, except repairing of local dams, situated in the chief fastnesses by help given from the Foreign Famine Funds. From information received, we may truly conclude that this region might be made a rich and flourishing district if first the Government would cut a few small canals at right angles to the river for from twenty to forty li, using the earth excavated for dykes, with simple automatic sluices, at short distances, allowing the water to pass one way only. This would insure safety in any ordinary flood, and

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

## IMPORTANT

## CLEARANCE SALE.

## FURNITURE

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING.

ALSO included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

See Circulars.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

greatly mitigate the dire results of an unusual one.

The people say again and again, "We repair our dykes here, but above they neglect theirs, and the water breaks through, sweeps over the country, and we have to cut breaches to let it off. The country could well bear an additional tax; if the crops were insured with more safety, the produce would in a few years refund the first outlay and do all repairs. Secondly, as I will show later on, the southern people starve, while the northern waste, for want of intercommunication."

Having passed this district, we will make for Moukden; here we shall have many complaints that the trade is not what it once was, owing to the northern traffic taking different routes. North of Moukden 200 li, we enter the Kirin Province, the main and nearer road goes N.E. on the west side of the Imperial Hunting Grounds; the other and less frequented route turns directly east along the southern boundary of the Hunting Grounds, 400 li to Hai Lung Ch'eng thence north for nearly another 400 li to Kirin. The Imperial Grounds is a mountainous district, nearly the whole covered by forests of oak, elm, white birch, wild pear, white poplar; it is a triangle, 400, 300, and 200 li respectively. The people are not allowed to enter it, and though nearly all of it could be cultivated, it is practically useless. Two companies of Manchu soldiers are stationed in the midst, and others at intervals of fifty li, more or less, around the exterior. These soldiers are no credit to the Chinese Empire, their lives of idleness seem to be given up to opium and other vices not to be mentioned. The bounds of the forest are marked by a small ditch or mound, and a more or less irregular belt of trees. The people who live near make free use of it for timber, game, etc., although the penalties when enforced are heavy.

Vast numbers of the trees are dying, and the glens and rivulets are filled with fallen trees. Great fires occur every spring and burn off the grass and scrub here and there. Pheasants, foxes, bears, hares, wolves, and deer abound, and by all accounts are poached on a large scale, and it is questionable whether the game which goes to Peking is not supplied *gratia* by these gentlemen. There is timber enough in these grounds to realize a vast sum of money; it would supply the railway, which should pass near it, and, if well managed, the Northern Ports for years to come; and if the open spaces were replanted, it would be an immense source of wealth for ages. The minerals of this district ought to prove abundant.

For 200 li east of K'ai Yuen along this road we pass up the Valley of the Ching H'o, which runs almost due E. and W., a good wide valley, a swift clear river, and several small towns with many Mohammedans. This is the cradle of the Manchus, the cradle of the old Manchu Empire, the cradle of the old Manchu Empire.

The hills are gay with the wild apricot and pear. The district is too cold for any cultivated fruits; at 200 li, we come on the sources of the river, and see the people clearing the forests on the south of the road. They first burn off the undergrowth, indiscriminately, then in due time fell the timber, leaving the stumps standing about two feet from the ground. The timber, all of which would be valuable in the South if Manchuria, is generally destroyed, by all possible means; they then clear the ground, very often by using gunpowder, and after five or six years, chop off the heart. On the Pass, "Fen Shui Ling" pottery is made from a blue clay or marl; it burns red, and is used at present only in a small way. Crossing this pass, the water flows north, then north-west, to the Songari and the Amur, so one may imagine the height above the sea. The land here widens out into a plain from five to sixty li wide. To the S.E. are a few huge clumps of mountains, probably outlying portions of the Long White Mountains. This plain has been opened to the Chinese (Min) some fifteen years, and there are three fair-sized market towns in it, Shan Ch'eng Tsu, Hai Lung Ch'eng, and Ch'ao Yang Chen. The plain extends eastwards for some distance, is very marshy and sparsely populated. Beyond are vast forests with huge pine trees, &c., at present useless or nearly so. Coffins are very cheap and good, and nearly every family seems to have a stock of them; though there are no graves. The people say, "This is not our home; our hope is to get a little money and return, if not alive, then our sons may send our bodies to the Bien Li (P). Alas, but few get back, and so the coffins stand all over the place!"

Women suffer very much from gonorrhea and various swellings, and so hard is the climate, water, &c., on them that many die off early. Of course personal hardship lends its aid too. A young girl, worth say 100 li in Newchwang, will realize a hundred up here, and is paid for in land, grain, &c. Cash is scarce, rice, even upland, very dear, \$2 for a *tan* of 40 cwt; wheat is not grown, nor cotton, but opium is raised in vast quantities, also tobacco and indigo, small millet and beans (the large millet is rather brittle), maize, and a kind of English cabbage. How this last came here one cannot say, as it is seen nowhere else, unless through Russia or the French Priests.

In some places log cabins are seen, thatched, walls plastered with mud, the chimneys are generally hollow trees. The people are hospitable, but morally rough. Wearing apparel is very dear indeed; if opened up by rail it would be a fine district; at present, the produce realizes no money, and imports are scarce and very dear.

Beyond Kirin is another vast district between Kirin, A-Shih-Huo, and Sansing, with unlimited resources, and people intensely eager to obtain foreign things, but there is no outlet for their products. A district called the Wu Tao Hung (6th circuit of wilderness), north-east of Kirin, has been opened some fifteen years; the soil is rich, undulating, and densely wooded; fine copper woods, with lilacs of the valley, primulas, &c.,

game in abundance, well watered with tributaries of the Songari—producing wheat, opium, tobacco, and potatoes. Here again imports are very dear, indeed, while the products realize no money. The people are independent and out-spoken. All hold life of but small value. Twenty times the present population could well be supported, while still further to the east, and north are vast districts of low hills covered with rich forests. Coal is found at many points, and doubtless other minerals. To the north-west of Kirin is a vast agricultural district 500 li square; from the greater part of this bean oil and bean cake for export come. The price in the port is double that obtained by the producer and the carriers who in winter bring them down only clear their expenses. Vast distilleries—with pigsties—abound; the people say as the land carriage is so heavy, they only pay to send south (Chi) samshu and pork. All kinds of grains are distilled in one common bulk, but chiefly large millet, which is too bitter for food.

In the other half of this Kirin N.W. district, is a wide area occupied entirely by Manchus, and their villages are often named after their respective flags. Thus Ch'eng Huang Ch'li Liu (Village—the whole) Yellow Flag Head Village. There were however families of other Banners in it. Here are large tracts of marshland, on which herds of ponies or bullocks roam, the lapping and snipe find a summer home, and the wild duck breeds.

From Petan to Sansing, northwards, the country is not yet really opened up, robbers abound, little is known of the resources, though they must from all reports be vast.

The Songari is of little use at present, and very few junks are seen on it, though the traffic could be developed. The Chinese ought to have a number of steam launches and small gunboats on it. At the present time it is practically undeveloped; despite a halloo it would be a very easy matter for an enemy possessing the lower parts of the river and the Amur, to make an attack on Kirin, seize the arsenal, and hold the at present unfortified heights before the troops could be brought up from the south of Manchuria.

The Russians are everywhere well spoken of by the common people, though the officials seem afraid of them, and very suspicious.

We hear that the officials in Moukden are striving to prevent the railway, if they can't stop it altogether, from passing near Moukden and other large towns. Thus they will in time be left high and dry; the trade will be ruined more than at present.

Manchuria, with a railway system and a strong energetic Government, has a great future before it; its undeveloped resources are few and comparatively poor. The railway should come via Shan Hai Kuan; take the line of towns to Moukden, make that city a centre, with one line running to Newchwang and Port Arthur, another to Kirin and Sansing, with a branch line off to bring timber from Hai Lung Ch'eng. Then another line from Moukden due north to Fa Kau-men, Ku'an Ch'eng-tzu, and Petan, and perhaps Tai-tai-har, &c. Moukden would then be, as its present name, Sheng Ching, denotes, a flourishing capital, the Manchuria dynasty would be firmly established in their old homeland, the terror of famines would be vastly mitigated, the north would team with a flourishing, industrious population, and Manchuria would be a grand country and an honour to the Great Empire of the "Ta Ch'ing." One more point: one constantly hears of emigrants from Shantung, &c. These poor wretches are called "Tao-nan-li," "Escaping from hardship people." One sees them toiling their weary way northwards, sometimes tramping 2,000 li, often even more, begging their food or eking out their miserable cash. Many die en route, especially women, or suffer afterward from the effects. If they come over in autumn they have no means of passing through the winter; if in Spring, then the season is already advanced before they get north. Now a railway would carry these wretches, the Government making it possible, and set them down within reasonable distances of their destinations. Had we had this during the late famine, numbers might have been transferred to the land of plenty.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great influence in strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Adv.]

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS OF HOUSE No. 8, Stanley Street.

Apply to ROZARIO & Co. [1023]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to announce that the DENTAL PRACTICE formerly conducted under the style of WINN & KIMBALL will continue to be carried on under that name from this date.

ROBT. S. IVY. [1020]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

TO LET.

## Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 13th July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co., General Managers. [1029]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"KONG BENG." Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. [1028]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ALBANY." Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. [1036]



## Commercial.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—203 per cent.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$74 per share, sellers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$60 per cent. premium, sales.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$372 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
 Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, sellers.  
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$102 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, nominal.  
 Fungion and Sangle Dux Samanin Mining Co.—\$88 per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, buyers.  
 Tonmin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.  
 The Brown Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sale.  
 The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Labak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.  
 The Lamang Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Tebbu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$14 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

**ON LONDON.**—Bank, 2 1/2%  
 Bank Bills, on demand.....3/5  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/5  
 Credits at 4 months' sight.....3/5  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/6

**ON PARIS.**—Bank Bills, on demand.....4-30  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight.....4-40  
 ON INDIA, T. T. On Demand.....232  
 On Demand.....233

**ON SHANGHAI.**—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2%  
 Private, 30 days' 4 1/2%.....72 1/2

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 PALAMED, British steamer, 1,489, C. Jackson, 10th July, Liverpool 24th May, and Singapore 6th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 LIEN-SHING, British steamer, 1,048, Waddell, 10th July, Shanghai 6th July, and Swatow 9th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Peacock, 10th July, Foochow 6th July, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 GLENVIEW, British steamer, 1,416, J. Sommer, 10th July, London, via Singapore 4th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 HOIHOW, British steamer, 896, W. Sloos, 10th July, Swatow 6th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 FREYR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 10th July, Pakhoi 7th July, and Hoikow 9th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
 FIDELIO, German steamer, for Swatow.  
 Diamanta, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Hestia, German ship, for Shanghai.  
 Nanshan, British steamer, for Swatow.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 July 10, Johann, German ship, for Hoikow, &c.  
 July 10, Denalt, British steamer, for Kobe.  
 July 10, Doris, German ship, for Chiofo, &c.  
 July 10, Roma, British ship, for Singapore, &c.  
 July 10, Chang Chew, British ship, for Amoy.  
 July 10, Titan, British ship, for Singapore, &c.  
 July 10, Formosa, British ship, for Swatow, &c.  
 July 10, Diamanta, British steamer, for Amoy.  
 July 10, Brink, German ship, for Singapore, &c.

July 10, *Milke Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kobe, &c.  
 July 10, *Salvadora*, Spanish ship, for Manila.  
 July 10, *Nanshan*, British ship, for Amoy.

**PARSENGERS-ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Palamed*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. Wemyss, and 350 Chinese.  
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. Lee Thean Sze, and 121 Chinese.  
 Per *Lien-shing*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hotung, and 20 Chinese.  
 Per *Glenyon*, str., from Singapore, &c.—400 Chinese.  
 Per *Freyr*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—Captain M. Frink, and 80 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Hoihow* reports that she left Swatow on the 9th instant. Had light breeze and fine weather.  
 The British steamship *Glenyon* reports that she left London, via Singapore on the 4th instant. Had fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Lien-shing* reports that she left Shanghai on the 6th instant, and Swatow on the 9th. Had light southerly winds and fine weather.  
 The British steamship *Palamed* reports that she left Liverpool on the 24th May, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 6th instant. Experienced fresh southerly wind and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 9th. From Amoy to Swatow had light southerly wind and fine but cloudy weather, and from Swatow had light south-west winds and fine weather to port. In Foochow, the steamships *Tartar*, *Chingtu*, *Guthrie*, *Haishin*, and *Hai-phong*. In Amoy, the steamships *Port Fairy*, *Fokien*, and *H.M.S. Mutine*. In Swatow, the steamships *Haitan*, *Nanchang*, *Kwaiyang*, *Sungkiang*, and *Hoihow*.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE.**  
 For Swatow.—Per *Fidello* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow.—Per *Nanshan* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**  
 ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,316, Geo. A. Lee, 24th June, Vancouver 30th May, Yokohama 15th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 ALBANY, British steamer, 1,489, Ed. Porter, 8th July, Kutchinotzu 1st July, Coala.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 AMBO, German steamer, 771, F. Bruhn, 9th July, Saigon 5th July, Rice.—A. G. Morris.  
 AMOV, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 9th July, Whampoa 9th July, General.—Siemsen & Co.  
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 616, R. Beltran, 24th May, Manila 30th April, General.—Hirando & Co.  
 EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 9th July, Bangkok 2nd July, Rice.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebson, 8th July, Haiphong 5th July, General.—A. R. Marty.  
 FELBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 8th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice.—Russell & Co.  
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brotsen, 6th July, Penang 28th June, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 GENRAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 1st July, Yokohama 22nd June, Kobe 25th, and Nagasaki 27th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 852, R. Jones, 8th July, Bangkok 1st July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lincoln, 9th July, Whampoa 9th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 MONOKUT, British steamer, 858, Geo. Anderson, 3rd July, Bangkok 24th June, and Koh-schang 27th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 8th July, Singapore 22nd June, and Bangkok 1st July, Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.  
 NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 769, Kennweg, 9th July, Newchwang 1st July, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannsen, 1st July, Hamburg, via Batoum, 2nd June, General.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
 RECORDER, British steamer, 976, R. E. A. Breerton, 27th June, Hon-dau 19th June, Ballast.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.  
 RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 24th June, Kuchinotzu 28th June, Coala.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 ROMA, British steamer, 2,420, A. W. Adamson, 8th July, Shanghai 5th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 SISHAN, British steamer, 845, Stovell, 1st July, Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Kien Tye Long.  
 TAISSAN, British steamer, 1,515, W. H. Jackson, 17th June, Swatow 16th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 VENETIA, British steamer, 1,609, C. Gadd, 5th July, Bombay, and Singapore 29th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 24th July, Yokohama 28th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum.—Order.  
 ELISA, German ship, 1,348, F. Rowell, 27th May, New York 5th January, Petroleum.—Captain.  
 HASSIA, German ship, 1,405, Wachmuth, 6th July, New York 8th May, General.—Order.  
 ISLAND CITY, British bark, 421, D. Law, 2nd July, Albany 8th May, Sandalwood.—Order.  
 LANDSEER, American ship, 1,400, A. H. Laffin, 9th May, New York 21st Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 1st July, Coala 10th June, Sugar.—Order.  
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 4th June, Hamburg 25th Jan., General.—Siemsen & Co.  
 PARAMITA, American ship, 1,493, C. D. Prescott, 28th May, New York 7th Dec., Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June, New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muntalaga, 4th July, Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.  
 TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, Jas. H. Carly, 27th June, Honolulu 19th May, Ballast.—Captain.  
 VELOCITY, British bark, 795, R. Martie, 18th June, Honolulu 3rd May, General.—Chinese.  
 WM. LE LACEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner, 19th June, Laguanacoc 9th June, Wood.—Wiel & Co.  
 Z. RING, British ship, 1,371, McLeod, 27th May, New York 20th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
 DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.  
 GEO. FENWICK,  
 General Manager.  
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [995]

**NOTICE.**  
 I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.  
 F. C. KEEKA.  
 Foochow, 6th June, 1890. [901]

**NOTICE.**  
 THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.  
 E. C. RAY.  
 GEO. H. WATT.  
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1000]

WITH reference to the above the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name.  
 E. C. RAY.  
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1001]

## To be Let.

**TO LET.**  
 NOS. 21 and 25, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.  
 Apply to  
 ACHEE & Co.,  
 17, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [554]

**TO LET.**  
 HOUSES at the Peak and at Belilos Terrace.  
 ROOMS in Beaconfield Arcade.  
 GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
 BUNGALOW, Delmar, Yow-ma-ti.  
 Apply to  
 BELILIOS & Co.,  
 Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1022]

**TO BE LET.**  
 Just below Peak Flagstaff.  
**BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.**  
 Apply to  
 HUGHES & EZRA.  
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [632]

**TO LET.**  
 FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.  
 AND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.  
 Apply to  
 LAI HING & Co.,  
 No. 153, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [499]

**TO LET.**  
 Possession from 1st June next.  
**HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE.**  
 Apply to  
 J. SAMUEL,  
 No. 24, Elgin Terrace.  
 Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [727]

**TO LET.**  
 NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
 NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
 OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.  
 NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
 NO. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
 Apply to  
 DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,  
 Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [13]

**TO LET.**  
 With Immediate Possession.  
**GROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.**  
**2ND FLOOR No. 4, Blue Buildings.**  
**1ST FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.**  
 Apply to  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [988]

**TO LET.**  
 TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in Carlton Terrace, Queen's Road East. Rent moderate.  
 Apply to  
 G. R. LAMMERT.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [999]

**TO LET.**  
 HOUSES Nos. 71 and 77, Wyndham Street, each have 6 spacious Rooms.  
 Apply to  
 THE HEAD SHROFF  
 of the Chartered Bank of India, &c.  
 Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [716]

**TO LET.**  
 NO. 3, MORRISON HILL.  
 Immediate entry.  
 Apply to  
 G. C. ANDERSON,  
 13, Praya Central.  
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [658]

**TO LET.**  
 A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.  
 Immediate Entry.  
 Apply to  
 G. C. ANDERSON,  
 13, Praya Central.  
 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511]

**TO LET.**  
 ONE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office.  
 Apply to  
 G. C. ANDERSON,  
 13, Praya Central.  
 Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. [497]

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 30th June, 1890, will be payable on the 10th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
 R. B. ALLEN,  
 Acting Secretary,  
 for the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
 Agents,  
 to the West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [1017]

## Amusements.

**AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF SCENERY.**  
 THE PROPRIETOR of the GRAND TRANS-PACIFIC PANORAMIC SALOON, No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET, (Corner of D'Almeida Street), in returning thanks for the patronage and support of the Hongkong community, has much pleasure in announcing that an entirely new set of scenes are on view, which are well worthy of public attention.  
 The Panorama is open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., the Admission is only Twenty Cents, and every visitor receives a present free of any extra charge.  
 M. HIRSCH,  
 Proprietor.  
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [994]

**W. S. MARTEN,**  
 ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
 AND  
 HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
 2, DUDDELL STREET,  
 HONGKONG.  
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street, intends shortly to publish a Register of "HOUSES TO LET" and "HOUSES WANTED," also requirements of all kinds connected with House Furnishing from those who have Furniture, etc., to sell, and also from intending purchasers.  
 No charge for advertising in Register.  
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958]

**TO LET UNFURNISHED.**  
 From August 1st.  
**TWO GOOD ROOMS.** with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate.  
 Splendid View of the Harbour.  
 Apply to  
 W. S. MARTEN,  
 2, Duddell Street.  
 Hongkong, 2d July, 1890. [999]

**KOWLOON.**  
**TO LET UNFURNISHED.**  
 NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good Bed-rooms, &c. A capital Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 W. S. MARTEN,  
 2, Duddell Street.  
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [965]

**KOWLOON.**  
**TO LET UNFURNISHED.**  
 "KIMBERLEY."  
 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and usual Quarters.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 W. S. MARTEN,  
 2, Duddell Street.  
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [966]

**TO LET UNFURNISHED.**  
 NO. 70, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.  
 Excellent Quarters for servants.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 W. S. MARTEN,  
 2, Duddell Street.  
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888]

**GRIFFITH'S**  
 NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,  
 No. 2, Duddell Street,  
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),  
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE in all the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.  
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [542]

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"**  
**CLARKE'S**  
**WORLD-FAMED**  
**BLOOD MIXTURE**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
 FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.  
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
 It Cures Old Sores.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 Cures Scabby Sores.  
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 Cures Glandular Swellings.  
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
 From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.  
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

**CAUTION.**  
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

**NOTICE.**  
 HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that if upon their arrival in this Harbour zone of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.  
 In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
 D. GILLIES,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15]

## Amusements.

**HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**  
**SUMMER TIME TABLE.**  
 To take effect from 1st May.  
 The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
 10 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
**THURSDAYS.**  
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.  
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.  
 9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.  
 Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.  
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.  
 MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [698]

**Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.**  
**VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.**  
**ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS**  
**FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.**  
 Established 1880.  
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [1105]

**Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.**  
 (Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy)  
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong 20th May, 1890. [424]

**INTIMATION.**  
**J. Blackhead & Co.,**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,**  
**AND**  
**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**  
**NAVY CONTRACTORS,**  
**AND**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,**  
 No. 11, Praya Central,  
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

**SOLE AGENTS**  
 for  
**RAHTJEN'S**  
**GENUINE**  
**COMPOSITION**  
 FOR  
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.  
 HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

**CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS**  
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

**SAPOLIO.**  
 ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S  
**SAPOLIO**  
 FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

**CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS**  
**MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS.**  
**VEGETABLES and FRUIT**  
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.  
**SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.**  
**FLensburg STOCKBEER.**  
**ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.**  
**EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK**  
 AT  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**

**ALL KINDS OF**  
**COALS**  
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1890. [130]

**NOTICE.**  
**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that if upon their arrival in this Harbour zone of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.  
 In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
 D. GILLIES,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15]

**THE HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.**  
**OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER**  
 Always on Hand.  
 L. MALLORY.  
 Hongkong 24th June 1889. [955]

**FOR SALE.**  
 THE useful and commodious Steam Launch "E. L. K."  
 Length over all .....36 feet.  
 Breadth .....7 "  
 Depth .....5 "  
 Speed 8 knots an hour.  
 This Launch has just undergone a complete overhaul, new decks laid, and the bottom recovered. The Engines and Boiler have been put in first class order and new awnings fitted. As this boat, with her full complement of coals, water, &c., on board, draws less than 3 feet, she is specially adapted for river work.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,  
 J. W. KINGHORN,  
 13, Praya Central.  
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [997]

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**  
**SACCONE'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.**  
 Apply to  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
 Bank Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11]

**JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.**  
**THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial.**  
**WATERBURY WATCH.**  
 SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.  
 SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.  
 Windless than a dozen turns!  
 Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also  
 SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury; offered at the reduced price of \$2.70 each.  
 Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.  
 THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
 Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.  
 No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
 Hongkong, 20th February 1890. [22]

**AT THE PEAK.**  
**"THE FALLS"** on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six-roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.  
 For full particulars, apply